

Student: _____

1. In the early 1900s, the Canadian government had essentially NO laws regulating the sale and use of drugs. In general the government took a "hands-off" approach that has been referred to as which of the following?

- A. Criminal
- B. Laissez-faire
- C. Variable
- D. Irresponsible

2. In what year did Canada enact its first drug law?

- A. 1892
- B. 1902
- C. 1908
- D. 1918

3. The text lists three concerns that led to the adoption of the first laws regulating what we now call controlled substances. Which of these was NOT one of the three?
- A. High profits for drug sellers
 - B. Toxicity
 - C. Dependence
 - D. Association of drug users with crime
4. Which term describes when the use of a substance makes normal activities such as driving result in harmful accidents?
- A. Behavioural tolerance
 - B. Drug misuse
 - C. Behavioural toxicity
 - D. Laissez-faire
5. All of the following have universally determined the development of drug laws EXCEPT which one?
- A. Crime
 - B. International trade
 - C. Dependence
 - D. Toxicity

6. Acute drug effects are those that

- A. are dangerous.
- B. are caused by the immediate presence of the drug in the body.
- C. are unrelated to dose.
- D. last more than a day.

7. Which is an example of chronic physiological toxicity?

- A. Lung cancer from smoking
- B. Motivational syndrome
- C. Paranoia from methamphetamine use
- D. Respiratory arrest from an alcohol overdose

8. What is the Drug Abuse Warning Network?

- A. A system of free public-service announcements.
- B. A voluntary organization for teachers and police officers.
- C. It monitors drug-related medical emergencies.
- D. It monitors arrest rates for various drug-law violations.

9. Which of the following has consistently been near the top of emergency room visits and drug-related deaths lists for many years?
- A. Alcohol in combination
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Methamphetamine
 - D. Ecstasy (MDMA)
10. In 2011, what was the most common type of drug mentioned in the Drug-Related Deaths Reports?
- A. GHB
 - B. Prescription Opioids (not heroin)
 - C. Marijuana
 - D. Methamphetamine
11. In comparing the relative toxicity of marijuana and cocaine, what important fact should be taken into account?
- A. The user's gender and weight.
 - B. Availability and price.
 - C. Urban vs. rural environment.
 - D. That many more people use marijuana than use cocaine.

12. DAWN data provides all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Information about which drugs are associated with the greatest number of deaths.
- B. Clear measures of the toxicity of individual drugs.
- C. Data regarding problems associated with alcohol in combination.
- D. General information about trends in drug-related deaths.

13. Intravenous drug users have higher than average rates of HIV infection, but even higher rates of which of the following?

- A. Hepatitis C.
- B. Herpes simplex.
- C. Staphylococcus infection.
- D. ADHD.

14. In what year did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?

- A. 1969
- B. 1979
- C. 1989
- D. 1999

15. In what city did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?

- A. Toronto
- B. Montreal
- C. Winnipeg
- D. Vancouver

16. According to your text which of the following percentages reflects the number of injecting drug users who have a HCV infection?

- A. 42% to 49%
- B. 52% to 59%
- C. 62% to 69%
- D. 72% to 79%

17. John has been using his drug of choice for many months. He informs his friend that he now required a larger dose to achieve the "buzz" he likes. What term describes what John is experiencing?

- A. Acute toxicity
- B. Dependence
- C. Rebound effect
- D. Tolerance

18. Which term describes why the capacity of a drug dose has a diminished effect on the user as it is repeatedly taken?
- A. Dependence
 - B. Rebound effect
 - C. Tolerance
 - D. Withdrawal
19. Mary told her drug therapist that she has become psychological dependent. What fact will her therapist pursue to determine the accuracy of her statement?
- A. Does she have cravings?
 - B. Does she have a heightened sense of well-being?
 - C. Does she experience a heightened sensitivity to pain?
 - D. Does she have physical withdrawal symptoms?
20. After Rita returns from her first narcotics support group she learns that physical dependence requires the existence of which of the following?
- A. A physical change in skin colour
 - B. A craving for the drug
 - C. A set of physical withdrawal symptoms
 - D. A physical response to the drug

21. What does the presence of withdrawal syndromes indicate?

- A. Physical dependence
- B. Chronic behavioural disorder
- C. Tolerance
- D. Craving

22. The drugs to which people are most likely to develop psychological (behavioural) dependence are also generally found to have which of the following?

- A. Stimulant effects
- B. Pain-relieving effects
- C. Sedative effects
- D. Reinforcing effects in laboratory animals

23. The DSM-5 does not define addiction as such, but has diagnostic criteria for

- A. Habituation
- B. Substance-related disorders
- C. Chronic intoxication
- D. Drug-associated bipolar disorder

24. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass how many separate classes of drugs?
- A. 7
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 15
25. As views of substance dependence have changed based on scientific research, what is now believed to be the real driving force behind repeated excessive drug use?
- A. Psychological dependence, based on reinforcement.
 - B. Physical dependence, caused by tolerance.
 - C. An allergic reaction to the substance.
 - D. Unmet psychological needs in early childhood.
26. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment, so that when they pressed a lever they would produce a single brief injection of which drug?
- A. Liquid cocaine
 - B. Morphine
 - C. Heroin
 - D. LSD

27. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment so that by pressing a lever would produce a single brief drug injection. Which describes the animal(s) that were used?

- A. Rats
- B. Monkeys and rats
- C. Monkeys
- D. Pigeons and mice

28. Which of these substances is listed as having a "very high" dependence potential?

- A. LSD
- B. Marijuana
- C. Alcohol
- D. Crack cocaine

29. Brain scan studies with drug users

- A. can show which people have developed dependence and which have not.
- B. can predict which people will later develop dependence.
- C. so far can only show changes in response to drug administration.
- D. are very strong predictors of alcohol use, but not for other substances.

30. Which of the following describes the potential to become dependent upon a psychoactive drugs spectrum, beginning with the highest risk substance to the least likely?

A. Mescaline, Morphine, Caffeine

B. Morphine, Caffeine, Alcohol

C. Morphine, Diazepam, Marijuana

D. Alcohol, Mescaline, Marijuana

31. Those who have received a "personality disorder" diagnosis, such as antisocial personality disorder

A. have an increased likelihood of also having a substance use disorder.

B. are neither more nor less likely to have a substance use disorder.

C. are actually less likely to be dependent on a substance.

D. are often given stimulant drugs as a treatment for the personality disorder.

32. How do Alcoholics Anonymous members (AA) often describe alcohol?

A. Blissful

B. Cunning

C. Disempowering

D. Mysterious

33. Which of the following is a personality trait that has frequently been associated with greater risk for abuse of stimulants, such as amphetamine or cocaine?

- A. Introversion
- B. Pessimism
- C. Sensation seeking
- D. Shyness

34. In determining whether using a drug causes people to become criminals, what is important to remember?

- A. There is no statistical relationship between crime and illicit drug use.
- B. Most illicit drugs cause damage to the areas of the brain responsible for understanding right from wrong.
- C. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur before the first use of any illicit drug.
- D. Consistent personality changes are likely with even a few exposures to heroin or cocaine.

35. Which drug is MOST recognized as contributing to crimes and violence?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Heroin
- C. Marijuana
- D. Cocaine

36. What drug was being described with the famous quote "The Real Public Enemy Number One"?

- A. Crack cocaine
- B. Marijuana
- C. Opium (smoked)
- D. Cocaine powder (snorted)

37. In an annual study done by the U.S. Justice Department, people arrested for various crimes are given urine tests to detect the presence of drugs. In 2003, what percentage of the adult male arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit drug?

- A. 90
- B. 67
- C. 40
- D. 25

38. At the present time, approximately what percent of federal inmates in Canada are incarcerated as a result of drug offences?

- A. 1/5
- B. 1/2
- C. 1/8
- D. 3/4

39. The term "laissez-faire" refers to the tendency of news media to sensationalize drug problems.

True False

40. Very early in the 20th century the Canadian government regulated, and made a profit from, the production of opium.

True False

41. Chronic drug effects refer to those that are due to prolonged exposure to the drug.

True False

42. The DAWN system tells us exactly how many deaths are caused by a specific drug each year.

True False

43. In 2005, methamphetamine was the leading drug associated with emergency-room visits.

True False

44. Typically about half of the emergency room visits involve more than one substance.

True False

45. Our best estimate is that tobacco cigarettes were associated with over 37,000 deaths in Canada in 2002.

True False

46. In Canada, it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 125,000 intravenous drug users (IDUs).

True False

47. Physical dependence is defined by the appearance of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is stopped.

True False

48. The drugs that are most likely to lead to dependence are the ones that have reduced effects after repeated use.

True False

49. Up until the twentieth century, the most common view was probably that dependent individuals were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.

True False

50. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass 5 separate classes of drugs: alcohol.

True False

51. No genetic, physiological, or biochemical marker has been found that definitively predicts drug dependence.

True False

52. In a recent study investigating the cost of substance abuse in Canada, it was estimated that 10% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol.

True False

53. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur earlier in life than the first use of an illicit drug.

True False

54. Needle exchange programs began in Canada in 1989; however the programs were found to have little impact on the rate of HIV infection among intravenous drug users and were too expensive an initiative to continue.

True False

55. The commission of crimes by drug users is due in large part to a pharmacological effect of the drug itself that causes the user to believe he/she is invincible.

True False

56. What three different principal concerns throughout the twentieth century have universally driven the development of drug laws throughout the twentieth century?

57. What does the word toxic mean?

58. What do the letters DAWN stand for, when was it established and what does it do?

59. In Canada, approximately how many intravenous drug users have been identified?

60. Until the twentieth century, what was the most common model regarding drug dependency, and how would you describe it?
61. Discuss the relative toxicity dangers of alcohol and cocaine, as revealed by the DAWN system.
62. Explain the difference between physical dependence on a drug and psychological dependence on a drug.

63. Describe the implications of the Positive Reinforcement Model in explaining repeated drug use.
64. Explain what is meant by a drug's "dependence potential."
65. Describe several ways in which people have thought that drug use might be a cause of criminal behaviour.

66. Although there is some question as to whether the direct influence of illicit drugs produces a person more likely to engage in criminal or violent behaviour, there has been less doubt about alcohol. Provide some recent statistics that support that statement.

67. What is meant by the term "starting a prairie fire"?

2 Key

1. In the early 1900s, the Canadian government had essentially NO laws regulating the sale and use of drugs. In general the government took a "hands-off" approach that has been referred to as which of the following?

- A. Criminal
- B. Laissez-faire**
- C. Variable
- D. Irresponsible

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #1

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

2. In what year did Canada enact its first drug law?

- A. 1892
- B. 1902
- C. 1908**
- D. 1918

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #2

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

3. The text lists three concerns that led to the adoption of the first laws regulating what we now call controlled substances. Which of these was NOT one of the three?

- A. High profits for drug sellers
- B. Toxicity
- C. Dependence
- D. Association of drug users with crime

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #3

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

4. Which term describes when the use of a substance makes normal activities such as driving result in harmful accidents?

- A. Behavioural tolerance
- B. Drug misuse
- C. Behavioural toxicity
- D. Laissez-faire

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #4

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

5. All of the following have universally determined the development of drug laws EXCEPT which one?

- A. Crime
- B. International trade**
- C. Dependence
- D. Toxicity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #5

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

6. Acute drug effects are those that

- A. are dangerous.
- B. are caused by the immediate presence of the drug in the body.**
- C. are unrelated to dose.
- D. last more than a day.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #6

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

7. Which is an example of chronic physiological toxicity?

- A. Lung cancer from smoking
- B. Motivational syndrome
- C. Paranoia from methamphetamine use
- D. Respiratory arrest from an alcohol overdose

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #7

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

8. What is the Drug Abuse Warning Network?

- A. A system of free public-service announcements.
- B. A voluntary organization for teachers and police officers.
- C. It monitors drug-related medical emergencies.
- D. It monitors arrest rates for various drug-law violations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #8

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

9. Which of the following has consistently been near the top of emergency room visits and drug-related deaths lists for many years?

- A. Alcohol in combination
- B. Marijuana
- C. Methamphetamine
- D. Ecstasy (MDMA)

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #9

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

10. In 2011, what was the most common type of drug mentioned in the Drug-Related Deaths Reports?

- A. GHB
- B. Prescription Opioids (not heroin)
- C. Marijuana
- D. Methamphetamine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #10

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

11. In comparing the relative toxicity of marijuana and cocaine, what important fact should be taken into account?
- A. The user's gender and weight.
 - B. Availability and price.
 - C. Urban vs. rural environment.
 - D. That many more people use marijuana than use cocaine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #11

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

12. DAWN data provides all of the following EXCEPT
- A. Information about which drugs are associated with the greatest number of deaths.
 - B. Clear measures of the toxicity of individual drugs.
 - C. Data regarding problems associated with alcohol in combination.
 - D. General information about trends in drug-related deaths.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #12

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

13. Intravenous drug users have higher than average rates of HIV infection, but even higher rates of which of the following?

- A. Hepatitis C.
- B. Herpes simplex.
- C. Staphylococcus infection.
- D. ADHD.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #13

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

14. In what year did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?

- A. 1969
- B. 1979
- C. 1989
- D. 1999

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #14

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

15. In what city did the first official needle exchange program begin in Canada?

- A. Toronto
- B. Montreal
- C. Winnipeg
- D. Vancouver

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #15

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

16. According to your text which of the following percentages reflects the number of injecting drug users who have a HCV infection?

- A. 42% to 49%
- B. 52% to 59%
- C. 62% to 69%
- D. 72% to 79%

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #16

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

17. John has been using his drug of choice for many months. He informs his friend that he now required a larger dose to achieve the "buzz" he likes. What term describes what John is experiencing?

- A. Acute toxicity
- B. Dependence
- C. Rebound effect
- D. Tolerance

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Hart - Chapter 02 #17

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

18. Which term describes why the capacity of a drug dose has a diminished effect on the user as it is repeatedly taken?

- A. Dependence
- B. Rebound effect
- C. Tolerance
- D. Withdrawal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #18

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

19. Mary told her drug therapist that she has become psychological dependent. What fact will her therapist pursue to determine the accuracy of her statement?

- A. Does she have cravings?
- B. Does she have a heightened sense of well-being?
- C. Does she experience a heightened sensitivity to pain?
- D. Does she have physical withdrawal symptoms?

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Hart - Chapter 02 #19

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

20. After Rita returns from her first narcotics support group she learns that physical dependence requires the existence of which of the following?

- A. A physical change in skin colour
- B. A craving for the drug
- C. A set of physical withdrawal symptoms
- D. A physical response to the drug

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #20

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

21. What does the presence of withdrawal syndromes indicate?

- A. Physical dependence
- B. Chronic behavioural disorder
- C. Tolerance
- D. Craving

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #21

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

22. The drugs to which people are most likely to develop psychological (behavioural) dependence are also generally found to have which of the following?

- A. Stimulant effects
- B. Pain-relieving effects
- C. Sedative effects
- D. Reinforcing effects in laboratory animals

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #22

Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.

23. The DSM-5 does not define addiction as such, but has diagnostic criteria for

- A. Habituation
- B. Substance-related disorders**
- C. Chronic intoxication
- D. Drug-associated bipolar disorder

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #23

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

24. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass how many separate classes of drugs?

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 10**
- D. 15

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #24

Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

25. As views of substance dependence have changed based on scientific research, what is now believed to be the real driving force behind repeated excessive drug use?

- A. Psychological dependence, based on reinforcement.
- B. Physical dependence, caused by tolerance.
- C. An allergic reaction to the substance.
- D. Unmet psychological needs in early childhood.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #25

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

26. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment, so that when they pressed a lever they would produce a single brief injection of which drug?

- A. Liquid cocaine
- B. Morphine
- C. Heroin
- D. LSD

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #26

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

27. A series of experiments conducted in the 1960s used laboratory animals that were given intravenous catheters connected to motorized syringes and controlling equipment so that by pressing a lever would produce a single brief drug injection. Which describes the animal(s) that were used?

A. Rats

B. Monkeys and rats

C. Monkeys

D. Pigeons and mice

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #27

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

28. Which of these substances is listed as having a "very high" dependence potential?

A. LSD

B. Marijuana

C. Alcohol

D. Crack cocaine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #28

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

29. Brain scan studies with drug users

- A. can show which people have developed dependence and which have not.
- B. can predict which people will later develop dependence.
- C. so far can only show changes in response to drug administration.
- D. are very strong predictors of alcohol use, but not for other substances.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #29

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

30. Which of the following describes the potential to become dependent upon a psychoactive drugs spectrum, beginning with the highest risk substance to the least likely?

- A. Mescaline, Morphine, Caffeine
- B. Morphine, Caffeine, Alcohol
- C. Morphine, Diazepam, Marijuana
- D. Alcohol, Mescaline, Marijuana

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #30

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

31. Those who have received a "personality disorder" diagnosis, such as antisocial personality disorder

- A. have an increased likelihood of also having a substance use disorder.
- B. are neither more nor less likely to have a substance use disorder.
- C. are actually less likely to be dependent on a substance.
- D. are often given stimulant drugs as a treatment for the personality disorder.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #31

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

32. How do Alcoholics Anonymous members (AA) often describe alcohol?

- A. Blissful
- B. Cunning
- C. Disempowering
- D. Mysterious

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #32

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

33. Which of the following is a personality trait that has frequently been associated with greater risk for abuse of stimulants, such as amphetamine or cocaine?

- A. Introversion
- B. Pessimism
- C. Sensation seeking
- D. Shyness

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #33

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

34. In determining whether using a drug causes people to become criminals, what is important to remember?

- A. There is no statistical relationship between crime and illicit drug use.
- B. Most illicit drugs cause damage to the areas of the brain responsible for understanding right from wrong.
- C. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur before the first use of any illicit drug.
- D. Consistent personality changes are likely with even a few exposures to heroin or cocaine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #34

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

35. Which drug is MOST recognized as contributing to crimes and violence?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Heroin
- C. Marijuana
- D. Cocaine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #35

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

36. What drug was being described with the famous quote "The Real Public Enemy Number One"?

- A. Crack cocaine
- B. Marijuana
- C. Opium (smoked)
- D. Cocaine powder (snorted)

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #36

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

37. In an annual study done by the U.S. Justice Department, people arrested for various crimes are given urine tests to detect the presence of drugs. In 2003, what percentage of the adult male arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit drug?

A. 90

B. 67

C. 40

D. 25

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #37

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

38. At the present time, approximately what percent of federal inmates in Canada are incarcerated as a result of drug offences?

A. 1/5

B. 1/2

C. 1/8

D. 3/4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #38

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

39. The term "laissez-faire" refers to the tendency of news media to sensationalize drug problems.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #39

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

40. Very early in the 20th century the Canadian government regulated, and made a profit from, the production of opium.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #40

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

41. Chronic drug effects refer to those that are due to prolonged exposure to the drug.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #41

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

42. The DAWN system tells us exactly how many deaths are caused by a specific drug each year.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

43. In 2005, methamphetamine was the leading drug associated with emergency-room visits.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #43

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

44. Typically about half of the emergency room visits involve more than one substance.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #44

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

45. Our best estimate is that tobacco cigarettes were associated with over 37,000 deaths in Canada in 2002.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #45

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

46. In Canada, it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 125,000 intravenous drug users (IDUs).

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #46

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

47. Physical dependence is defined by the appearance of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is stopped.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #47

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

48. The drugs that are most likely to lead to dependence are the ones that have reduced effects after repeated use.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #48

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

49. Up until the twentieth century, the most common view was probably that dependent individuals were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #49

Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.

50. Substance-related disorders, defined by the DSM-5, encompass 5 separate classes of drugs: alcohol.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #50

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

51. No genetic, physiological, or biochemical marker has been found that definitively predicts drug dependence.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Hart - Chapter 02 #51

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

52. In a recent study investigating the cost of substance abuse in Canada, it was estimated that 10% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

53. Longitudinal studies find that indicators of criminal or antisocial behaviour usually occur earlier in life than the first use of an illicit drug.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #53

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

54. Needle exchange programs began in Canada in 1989; however the programs were found to have little impact on the rate of HIV infection among intravenous drug users and were too expensive an initiative to continue.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #54

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

55. The commission of crimes by drug users is due in large part to a pharmacological effect of the drug itself that causes the user to believe he/she is invincible.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Hart - Chapter 02 #55

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

56. What three different principal concerns throughout the twentieth century have universally driven the development of drug laws throughout the twentieth century?

The three are: toxicity, dependence, and crime.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #56

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

57. What does the word toxic mean?

It means, "poisonous, deadly, or dangerous."

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #57

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

58. What do the letters DAWN stand for, when was it established and what does it do?

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), was established in 1972 and collects data on drug-related emergency room visits from hospital emergency departments in major metropolitan areas around the United States.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #58

Learning Objective: 02-03 Provide examples of how data collected through drug monitoring systems can be used to estimate the toxicity of drugs of abuse and misuse.

59. In Canada, approximately how many intravenous drug users have been identified?

In Canada, it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 125,000 intravenous drug users.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #59

Learning Objective: 02-05 Examine how the scientific perspective on substance dependence has changed in recent years.

60. Until the twentieth century, what was the most common model regarding drug dependency, and how would you describe it?

Until the twentieth century, the most common model was the "moral model", and it viewed those who were dependent as individuals who were weak willed, lazy, or immoral.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #60

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

61. Discuss the relative toxicity dangers of alcohol and cocaine, as revealed by the DAWN system.

Alcohol in combination and cocaine have been associated with similar numbers of emergency room visits and drug-related deaths over the years. Since many more people use alcohol than use cocaine, one could conclude that cocaine is relatively more dangerous (per user) than alcohol. However, it is also important to note that DAWN does not report on alcohol when it is used alone, only in combination with other substances. *Bonus:* cocaine's toxicity is also influenced by how it is used.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #61

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the federal governments regulatory approach before the early 1900s and now.

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between acute and chronic toxicity and between physiological and behavioural toxicity.

62. Explain the difference between physical dependence on a drug and psychological dependence on a drug.

In physical dependence, when a person stops taking the drug a set of physiological symptoms will appear as the drug level in the system drops. Symptoms disappear when the drug is taken again. In psychological dependence, when a person takes a drug (behavioural act), they receive a consequence such as a good feeling, or they escape from pain or discomfort. When the drug is stopped, often the user will crave the drug. The behaviour is being reinforced by the consequence.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #62

Learning Objective: 02-04 Define tolerance; physical dependence; and behavioural dependence.

63. Describe the implications of the Positive Reinforcement Model in explaining repeated drug use.

Efforts to treat drug dependence by focusing on reducing or eliminating physical dependence (withdrawal) will have limited usefulness. Treatments also need to break the positive associations that have developed to people, objects, or situations that have been linked to drug use in the past.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #63

Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe criteria used in the diagnosis of substance-related and addictive disorders.

64. Explain what is meant by a drug's "dependence potential."

Some drugs are more likely than others to lead to compulsive use. These tend to be the drugs that work as positive reinforcers in animal models. Bonus: However, blaming dependence entirely on the drug itself ignores many other important social and individual variables.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #64

Learning Objective: 02-07 Debate the various theories on the cause of dependence.

65. Describe several ways in which people have thought that drug use might be a cause of criminal behaviour.

Drug use might change the individual's personality in a lasting way, making him or her into a criminal type (evidence does not support this). Drug use might cause criminal behaviour while the person is under the influence of the drug (evidence strongest for alcohol). Crimes may be carried out for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase illicit drugs (evidence supports this).

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #65

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

66. Although there is some question as to whether the direct influence of illicit drugs produces a person more likely to engage in criminal or violent behaviour, there has been less doubt about alcohol. Provide some recent statistics that support that statement.

Recent studies have indicated that 30% of all criminal offences were attributable to alcohol. In many assaults and sexual assaults, alcohol is present in both assailant and victim. Most homicides are among people who know each other—and alcohol use is associated with half or more of all murders. In two-thirds of cases of domestic violence alcohol was involved.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #66

Learning Objective: 02-08 List four ways it has been proposed that drug use might cause an increase in crime.

67. What is meant by the term "starting a prairie fire"?

This term is used in political circles to describe a lot of emotion-arousing rhetoric that borders on the irrational, and sometimes the results of the prairie fire and the ensuing legislation are unexpected and undesirable.

Blooms: Evaluate

Hart - Chapter 02 #67

Learning Objective: 02-09 Debate possible consequences of drug regulation.

2 Summary

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